Building Survey of Ontario Public Libraries 1980 – 1985

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BUILDING SURVEY OF ONTARIO PUBLIC LIBRARIES 1980-1985

MINISTER'S MESSAGE

Ontario has seen significant growth and development in library service over the past several years. In many cases this expansion is exemplified by both new and expanded buildings.

The *Ontario Public Library Building Survey 1980-1985* provides an analysis of library construction activities undertaken in the province between 1980 and 1985. Prepared by architectural students at the University of Toronto, it is certain to be a useful resource for library boards designing new or improved facilities.

My Ministry is committed to the collection and presentation of information which is relevant to the library community at the local planning level. Together with companion publications, the *Carnegie Design Competition Winners 1985* and *Building Libraries: Guidelines for the planning and design of public libraries*, the *Ontario Public Library Building Survey 1980-1985* will help facilitate future building projects. It is my hope that they will contribute to the ongoing development of first rate library facilities in our communities.

September 9, 1986

Lily Munro

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INTRODUCTION

This publication reports the results of the Ontario Public Library Building Survey (1980-1985) undertaken by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. This survey gathers information on public library construction over five years and identifies emerging trends and directions in public library design in Ontario

The project was undertaken with the assistance of the University of Toronto. Three architecture students from the university created and implemented the survey, analyzed the results and prepared this report. We would like to acknowledge Andrew Antoszek, Catherine Friis and Wilfrid Wong.

The questionnaire was mailed to all Ontario public library boards in mid-July of 1985. By December, 580 questionnaires were received and these formed the prime information base for the report. Of the 580 respondents, 429 reported that their branches had been constructed prior to 1980, while the remaining 126 indicated that they had undertaken construction activities between 1980 and 1985.

Past Ministry surveys have reviewed public library construction. These findings were published in the Ontario Library Review:

"Results of the 1979 Public Library Facilities Study" September 1979

"New Public Library Buildings in Ontario" December 1979

"A Ten Year Analysis of Ontario Public Libraries" June 1982

Several trends were identified in these studies, notably:

- ▫ the growing number of "non-traditional" service areas in public libraries
- ▫ the increasing frequency with which libraries were locating with other facilities in shared premises
- ▫ the increasing popularity of storefront locations

One of the goals of the 1985 survey was to determine the continuing strength of these trends and to identify any new trends in public library construction.

1. CURRENT TRENDS IN LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION IN ONTARIO

A number of trends in public library design were identified in this survey. Case examples have been cited to illustrate these trends where possible.

Trends include:

- Shared facilities
- Library role expansion
- Increased access and facilities for disabled persons
- Awareness of environmental concerns
- Financing
- Portable libraries

1.1 SHARED FACILITIES

Most public libraries continue to occupy separate facilities. While the trend towards shared library facilities as evidenced in previous studies remains healthy it is not as plain. A greater percentage of facilities constructed from 1980-1985 found accommodation in separate buildings (57.62%) than was evidenced in those constructed before 1980 (51.05%).

The shared facility (often branches) indicated various shared facility combinations. They were often located in community centres, or shopping plazas. (8.39% increased to 11.92% and 4.66% increased to 7.95% respectively.)

Among cases of recently completed libraries in the province, a wide range of shared facility combinations were present. In addition to those already mentioned, libraries have been integrated into municipal, commercial and residential complexes as well as cultural centres. In a few cases library boards have embarked upon joint building ventures with other bodies, such as school boards and churches.

Advantages of Shared Facilities

Some of the benefits of sharing are availability, accessibility and cost. In joint building ventures or in cases where existing community facilities are shared, many capital, operational and maintenance costs are shared by all tenants. In examples of shared accommodation situations, utility costs are at least partly shared, as are maintenance and special service expenses. In building a new shared facility, initial savings are often realized in the construction phase. One design, a single contractor and building process, a shared technical infrastructure and reduced duplication of legal fees are usually experienced in shared building ventures.

Commercial And Community Space

In rapidly developing communities where the need for library services is urgent, branch libraries can often be located in existing building complexes. When integrated into commercial complexes (plazas and malls), libraries can benefit from spatial flexibility and flexible leasing arrangements. Expansion may occur depending on the conditions of the lease and branch popularity. When expansion potential exists due to both space availability and favourable arrangements with local management, library branches may develop their service capacities in a well-planned fashion (Westown Public Library at the Westown Mall in London). Public accessibility and the relative abundance of commercial space in shopping malls are natural advantages for urban public library branch locations where the user population is largely motorized and convenient parking is imperative.

Sherwood Forest Branch Library, London

Integration into a commercial or community complex may draw infrequent users who would not normally take advantage of library services, but who are attracted to the library by its proximity to other places of regular usage, such as stores and other services. This often results in very high public usage. Intense levels of movement and noise may disturb some patrons as the library becomes a casual stopover for others in the vicinity. If great care is taken in the library design these negative aspects can often be reduced or eliminated.

Residential Complex

Libraries situated in a residential complex share many of the already mentioned advantages of mixed-use facilities. While very rare, this form of integration has the potential of becoming popular in cities. Incorporation into a residential complex may be the only opportunity for providing a library service where a dense urban situation prohibits the construction of a separate building.

St. Lawrence Public Library, Toronto

The introduction of a library into a dense urban quarter demands that the public library perform a special role within the immediate community. Given the high concentration of local residents, the library is in the position to be instrumental in providing community information and in being involved in arranging community events. Easy accessibility to a large population makes such facilities vital in providing service to special groups of users. Seniors living within convenient reach of this type of library may be among its most dedicated users in the future.

School Housed Public Libraries

Integrating a public library into a school facility presents unique advantages and disadvantages. Both students and the general public may choose from a wider selection of materials since the library's and school board's resources are available in one collection. Facility sharing can eliminate some unnecessary duplication of materials and services. A combined school/public library facility may also have particular advantages in bilingual communities where the expensive duplication of bilingual materials can be reduced by concentrating them in a single facility.

In cases of facility sharing, physical quarters usually become a mutual concern of the tenants involved while matters of library organization and operation remain the distinct concern of the library board. However, when sharing with a school facility is involved, organizational matters often become the joint concern of the library board and school board.

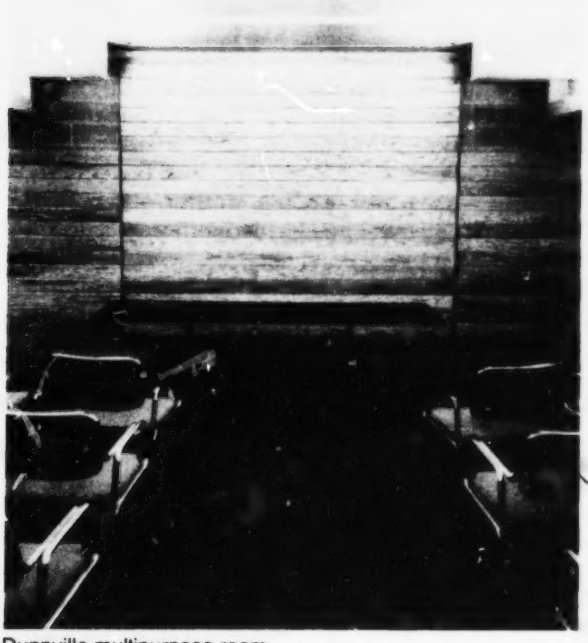
As the two administrative bodies assume responsibility for providing a single community service, the responsibilities of both parties require clear definition. Management positions regarding the nature of collections and services, the extent of public access, and funding, staffing and maintenance issues must be clarified and negotiated before such a project can succeed.

As well, the public library's image may be ambiguous in a school library combination. While convenient for the student, adults may be reluctant to use public library facilities which are too closely linked to an institution not commonly associated with general community services. A shared single entrance may be especially problematic. Although problems requiring attention are numerous, the unique benefits of such an arrangement should be seriously considered where alternative forms of library accommodation are not viable.

Of the libraries constructed prior to 1980, 5.13% were located in a school facility, while only 1.32% of the libraries constructed after 1980 shared their facilities with a school.

1.2 The Expanded Role of the Library

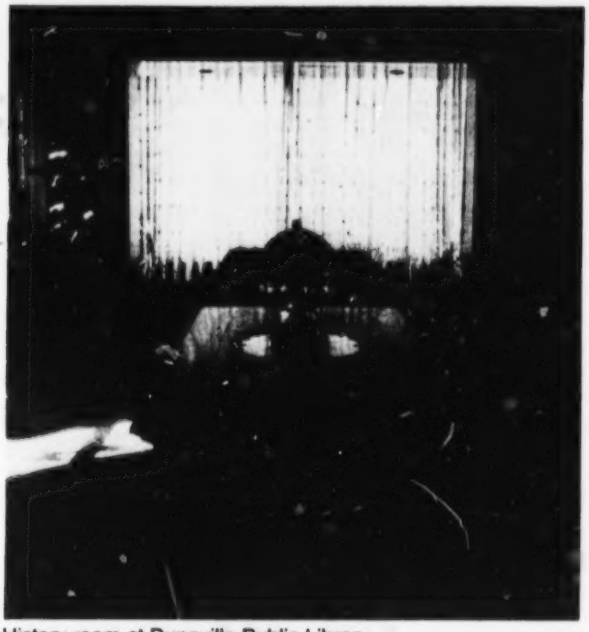
In addition to basic services, public libraries are increasingly becoming prepared to offer appropriate space suitable for hosting community events and special activities. The last five years have witnessed the incorporation of additional public facilities into such public libraries as Beacock (London), Dunnville, Malvern (Scarborough), Simcoe and Unionville (Markham). More diverse spatial arrangements, including auditoriums, theatres, meeting and multi-purpose rooms, kitchens and washroom facilities, are commonly becoming available for use by the community during and after normal library hours.



Dunnville multipurpose room

Multi-purpose rooms are found in 50.33% of all recently constructed facilities (compared with 30.77% in pre-1980 libraries), while kitchenettes are available in 53.64% of all new libraries (up from 35.66%). Public meetings, performances, exhibitions, classes, club activities and literacy programs are being organized either independently by libraries or jointly with other community groups, and are being accommodated in special function areas of libraries.

An important aspect of planning special areas is to provide for the physical separation from other library areas so that these facilities can be used outside regular operating hours. This is usually achieved by the special function area and library area sharing a single entrance lobby (Beacock, Malvern, Simcoe and Unionville Public Library), or by providing a clearly defined separate entrance (Dunnville Public Library). During the day, both library and special function areas can be used. For after-hours use, the special function areas can be isolated. Doors (Malvern, Simcoe and Unionville Public Library) or moving partition walls (Beacock Public Library) can provide a



History room at Dunnville Public Library

simple and effective security system. While needed for the library to perform its role as an effective catalyst for information distribution in the community, these additional spaces often prove to be too costly to provide for the exclusive use of the library. Not only does the library benefit from the additional interest of persons casually introduced to the library, but rental charges may help, over time, to offset the costs of operation and maintenance.

In rural situations, the library often plays a vital role as a facility for holding community meetings and social events. An area of the library proper is often temporarily cleared for these functions. While doing so allows the library to occupy a unique position in the community, such spatial arrangements have proven to be inconvenient for the library staff and the public and often pose security risks.

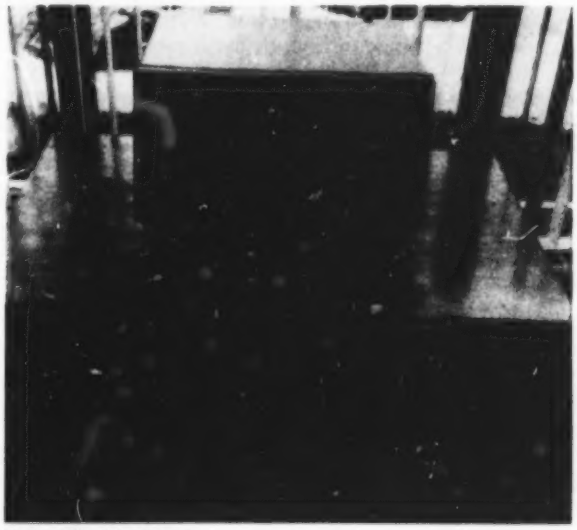
1.3 COMPUTERS

Computers are becoming standard features at many library locations. At present, computers assist primarily in the task of materials searching, often encompassing the collections of several branches. The degree of computer automation, at the moment, varies across the province. Check-outs and returns are often immediately registered by computer, while information regarding the availability of materials may be almost instantly confirmed. Although computer use is often restricted to staff, computers are increasingly being made available to the public.

The eventual introduction of computers should be anticipated in all new construction. Computer technology requires an infrastructure which is expensive and inconvenient to install in already existing facilities. Care should be taken in selecting an appropriate electrical grid and ensuring that adequate outlets for connecting all work stations are provided. Many future complications can be eliminated by ensuring that an adequate supporting infrastructure is available, even if its installation precedes the actual purchase of computer equipment.

The addition of computer main frames declined slightly to 1.99% for post 1980 libraries from 2.10% for pre 1980 libraries, whereas the acquisition and installation of computer terminals or micro-computers increased to 34.44% from 29.37% during the same period. The microcomputer trend is expected to gain considerable strength over the next 5 years.

Unionville, Markham



Unionville, Markham

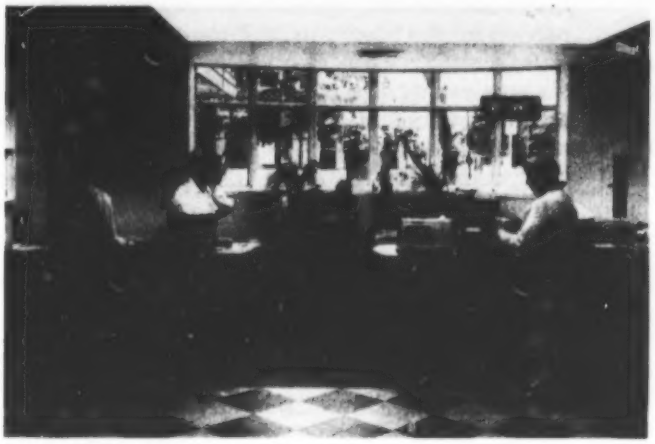
1.4 FACILITIES FOR DISABLED PERSONS

Previous public library facility studies indicated that more attention was being paid to accessibility for disabled persons. The effects of new building codes, improved overall awareness of the needs of the disabled and special government grants that assist municipalities in making public facilities accessible are evidenced in further improved access in public library buildings. Of public libraries built between 1980-1985, 83.45% are fully or partially accessible to disabled persons.

HANDICAPPED ACCESS	PRE 1980 (%)	POST 1980 (%)	
Wheel Chair Accessibility			
Full	26.11	64.24	83.45
Part	20.98	19.21	
None	50.35	15.89	
No Answer	2.56	.66	
Elevators			
Yes	11.66	22.52	
No	88.34	77.48	
Ramps			
Yes	23.21	52.32	
No	76.69	47.68	
Washrooms			
Yes	19.11	59.60	
No	80.89	40.40	

1.5 ENVIRONMENT

Most libraries combine the use of natural light with artificial lighting sources. Natural light enters a building both directly and indirectly, through windows (placed at either eye or clerestory levels), skylights and atriums. Although fluorescent lighting is found in most libraries, incandescent sources are not uncommon.



Taylor Memorial, Scarborough

Natural Lighting

Reflected light and controlled direct light may be appropriate in areas which are designed for study, leisure or work. Such areas include lounges, reading and work rooms, offices and staff areas.

Although impossible to confirm on the basis of survey returns, case studies seem to indicate a revived interest in using natural light sources where possible and appropriate. The 1960s and 70s tendency to design windowless buildings seems to have subsided as appropriate regulatory devices for windows have become available.

While a reflected natural light is generally pleasant to the eye and provides good reading light, uncontrolled direct light poses several difficulties. In sunny weather conditions, it can be too harsh to allow a comfortable reading and working environment. Without proper provisions in areas adjacent to glazing, visual discomfort can effectively hinder work while printed matter will deteriorate more rapidly. Drapes, blinds, louvres, shutters and reflective film can aid in moderating the effects of direct sunlight.

Artificial Lighting

Artifical lighting, both general and task, usually supplements natural light and is the prime source of illumination in those libraries with few or no windows.

Fluorescent tubes are the most popular form of artificial lighting, although mercury vapour and sodium lights have been installed recently in several libraries. An even light quality, soft shadow, cost efficiency and long life are its prime advantages over incandescent lighting. White noise, however, remains its chief drawback.

While light from an incandescent source is often found to be adequate, a trend towards its replacement with fluorescents is being evidenced. This trend may be the result of frequent criticisms regarding the uneven light quality, strong shadows, excessive radiant heat, and expense.

Task Lighting

Task lighting is in considerable demand by patrons for reading and work areas and has been used effectively in stack areas to compensate for inadequate overhead lighting. While in great demand, expense seems to be the prime reason for its limited availability in most library facilities. Task lighting provides for great flexibility at reading and work stations. At desks, carrels and work tables, lamps can be individually adjusted by the user to help attain desired light quality, supplementing other light sources. In stack areas, where inappropriately placed overheads cause uneven light and heavy shadow, task lighting can be employed to improve the situation. When placed immediately above each vertical column of shelves, task tube sources distribute an even light over areas where the existing lighting is poor.

Some library facilities have introduced automatic, self-regulating light compensation devices which adjust artificial light intensity as the natural light quality changes. While effective as an energy conservation device, some concern exists over the lack of control which staff may exercise in establishing desired light intensity. Manually controlled dimmers can be employed in multi-purpose rooms, galleries and other special areas and can be set individually to enhance the nature of each scheduled event.

Unionville, Markham

Energy Conservation

In the presence of Ontario's wide ranging climatic variabilities, heat control is the greatest single energy concern in local building. A solar heat source is commonly active in conjunction with mechanical devices which regulate the temperature of the interior environment.

South facing windows, while ideally situated to provide an invaluable heat source on clear winter days, may be problematic at other times. Generous areas of glazing (large windows, skylights and atriums) generally tend to create local areas of excessive warmth or cold. Regulation devices are essential, their nature depending on window size and location. Drapes, blinds and shutters can be adjusted to moderate extreme conditions. Double and triple glazed thermopanes and improved insulation are now standard in new facilities and most recent renovations. Locating stacks along perimeter walls and harnessing heat from incandescent lighting sources may assist in maintaining a controlled thermal environment.

Finishing Materials

Each area of the library, as is appropriate to its function and character, should be finished in durable materials. The major surfaces of most library interiors are finished in a fairly limited

Unionville, Markham

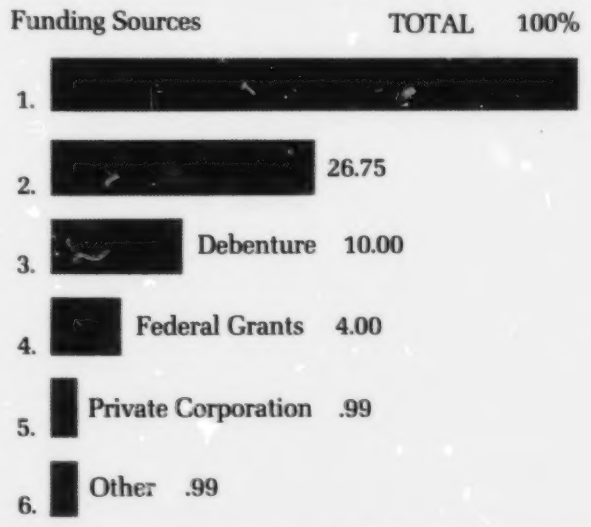
range of materials. Carpet appears to be the preferred material for floors, although tile and wood are also used frequently. Acoustic tile and drywall are the most widely used materials for ceilings. Wall finishings include wood panelling, brick, plaster, and concrete.

Entrance areas are the most heavily travelled part of any library and are the most likely to bear the adverse effects of concentrated wear, excessive moisture and salt. A hard, easily cleaned material is best suited to flooring in entrance areas. Ceramic, quarry and linoleum tiling are used to good effect. Carpet, as a flooring material in other areas, is durable and easy to maintain, reduces noise and increases standing comfort for staff. Seamless carpet tiles are now available allowing flooring to be replaced in sections. Only damaged areas of carpet require attention, while the remainder of the flooring surface remains unaffected. Replacement is relatively simple, inexpensive and virtually invisible.

Painted drywall and plaster are the most commonly used wall finishing materials and, along with wood panelling, are most popular with librarians. Generally regarded as adequate, walls of poured concrete and concrete block have drawn one particular criticism—they are often considered to be too "hard" and sometimes too uneven to be used for displays. Recommended by many librarians for its cost, easy use, and aesthetic qualities, cork board mounted on the concrete may solve this problem.

1.6 FINANCE

The following diagram indicates the participation of various levels of government and private industry in financing the capital costs of public libraries between 1980-1985. It was noted that a low level of fundraising and private sector financing was in evidence.



1.7 PORTABLE LIBRARIES

Modular portable public library buildings have been available in the United States for a number of years. Some recent designs are aesthetically pleasing (Porta-Structures Industries, Inc. P.O. Box 30193, Washington, D.C. 20814). The Wentworth Regional Municipal Library System has purchased a modular portable branch library (not a porte structure) and has located it in Sheffield. The Board is considering this modular portable approach for further branch development as portable branches can be moved economically to any area of the municipality. While extremely rare at present, this approach may grow in popularity —especially where flexibility is important.

Example of portable libraries

2. INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY DESIGN

The following is a brief overview of recent developments in international library building design. While it should not be expected that all of the developments will influence the directions that will be taken locally in upcoming years, case studies demonstrate that many concerns are shared by librarians and patrons throughout the world.

Libraries recently completed abroad, especially those built in the United States, suggest that the role of the public library in the future will continue to be that of a book depository and information exchange centre. Its role as an information distributor will continue to grow as new information technologies and a rising demand for expanded public exchange and education facilities influence the character of new libraries. Special rooms, interior environments and new spatial relationships between library services and an expanded use of modern technology are already impacting on the form of new facilities.

Two clear directions can be discerned regarding the changing role of libraries in the community. The view that the library should be an efficient machine for the management of an increasingly wide range of information services is concurrently being challenged by another vision which seeks primarily to ensure an appropriate place for quiet study and contemplation. The former attitude stresses the responsibility of libraries to serve the public with supermarket efficiency. The latter represents the tie to past traditions.

Of particular concern is the effective organization of an increasingly extensive and diverse information base. This trend, which assumes the more "modern" and popular of the two directions, has diverted the traditionally strong focus of spatial organization away from the public reading rooms and book stacks. Their prominent position in most libraries is being supplanted by increasingly sophisticated computer and audio-visual facilities, general community services and special activity areas.

Two American public libraries—the Atlanta Central Library and the Champaign Public Library and Information Centre—completed in the 1980's clearly demonstrate, on different scales, a growing concern for total information service.

The Atlanta Central Library (Atlanta, Georgia) designed by architects Marcel Breuer and Hamilton Smith, is a large central facility which clearly epitomizes the movement towards a great diversity of services. The library accommodates public and service support facilities in a seven storey structure which occupies an entire block in downtown Atlanta. The facility, due to a slope in the site section, is accessible through two "on grade" entrance levels. The lowest level accommodates a drive-in circulation desk, a children's theatre, an auditorium, meeting rooms and a cafeteria. The upper entrance level contains the lobby and main circulation desk, a computerized card catalogue, a large reading room stocked with popular books and periodicals, lounges, offices, and typing, television and work rooms. Both levels can be rendered independently accessible outside of normal library hours.

Stacked above these two ground levels are the remaining library facilities. The next three levels contain reading rooms and stacks. Stack areas consist of low open shelves which can be visually controlled from a main desk on each floor, while automatic compact stacks in a closed space compress less popular volumes into a small area. These levels also offer smaller rooms for private study, audio-visual use and other special needs. The sixth and seventh levels house the library's administration, computers and an extensive storage area. Anticipated growth will be accommodated on projected 8th and 9th floors.

In addition to the physical facilities offered by the library, a range of special 'wired' services have been incorporated into the library's offerings. An information service which is fed to branch libraries by computer and special telephone lines, a public television station, a closed-circuit television service to branches, and equipment which 'reads' books to the blind are among the library's special services.

The Champaign Public Library and Information Centre (Champaign, Illinois) designed by architects Hammond, Beeby and Babka, illustrates concern with a number of the same issues. Its size and service program, however, are far more modest in scale than is seen in the case of the Atlanta Public Library. The organization of the Champaign Public Library reflects the essential concerns of a smaller community branch.

A full range of library services are contained within a single storied structure. Stack and reading areas are contained within a single room. A taller-double storey "block" organizes all the librarians' areas together with rooms which are available to the public after hours. A large meeting room forms an appendage to this two storied wing and is accessible from the outside via the main lobby, which it shares with the library. A drive-in circulation teller, who remains invisible to patrons using the main library space, has been incorporated into this facility for an extended book circulation service.

Contrary to the total information service trend is a perception of the library as a traditional place of study and contemplation. While this vision is more often the hallmark of specialized academic and research institutions[1], it is articulated in the design of the San Juan Capistrano Regional Library.

Champaign Public Library and Information Centre

The San Juan Capistrano Library (San Juan Capistrano, California) designed by architect Michael Graves, is more directly reminiscent of the old mission buildings of southern California than it is of a contemporary library structure. While the architectural heritage of California did indeed furnish much inspiration for the library's form, it remains significant that the building was designed specifically to serve a library function.

The San Juan Capistrano Library is composed of a large number of clearly defined spaces arranged around a central courtyard. Over sixty separate rooms accommodate a full range of library functions: stacks, lounges, reading rooms and nooks, exterior reading gazebos and librarians' rooms. As has already been seen at Atlanta and Champaign, a section of the facility can be made accessible after hours. A special foyer, an auditorium, a kitchenette and washrooms comprise this part of the building. It is connected internally to the rest of the library but can also be reached through an autonomous entrance.

San Juan Capistrano Library clearly demonstrates an alternative to more mainstream tendencies in library design. The arrangement of clearly defined, hierarchically arranged rooms contrasts with the more common centralized open plan which permits easier supervision of a large area. Special emphasis has been imparted by the formal relationship of the rooms to one another, and in the careful detailing of interior and exterior spaces. Furnishings, the colour palette and natural and artificial lighting effects have all been carefully considered and act together to evoke the character of the traditional reading room.

[1]The Catholic University of Eichstatt (Eichstatt, West Germany) by Karlijosef Schattner, Everett Needham Case Library at Colgate University (Hamilton, New York) by Herbert S. Newman Associates, and the library renovation at Union Theological Seminary (New York City) by Mitchell-Giugola Architects.

As libraries assume a more diverse role in the community and take on a more complex physical structure, areas of quiet study and more active research have to be ordered into a complex arrangement of space. Usually this ordering can be most clearly effected in large centralized and medium-sized community facilities. Smaller facilities continue to purposely fashion single rooms to accommodate a widening range of uses. The Dalton Community Library (Dalton, Pennsylvania) designed by architects Leung, Hemmler and Camayd, offers a basic book lending service and reading facility to a small community. Provided at low cost and built of standard lumberyard stock by a local homebuilder, this facility has been formally articulated to assert symbolic stature within the community. An entrance portico and tower fortify its public image.

Atlanta, Champaign, San Juan Capistrano and Dalton, have responded to the demands of library design using different scales and different formal design conventions. The issues which they address, however, remain consistent with the concerns of an expanded library service program. A greater diversity of facilities is being made available to the public, allowing for events to be scheduled independently of library hours. A wider range of information resources is also being offered. Their effect on the form of libraries varies but tends primarily towards providing spaces of maximum openness and flexibility. San Juan Capistrano is, of course, a clear exception favouring as it does a revival of the more intimate room as the standard spatial unit.

A number of concerns are gaining prominence in the area of library services abroad. Most of them are already being experienced in Ontario to some extent, and can be expected to become increasingly relevant in terms of library design in the next few years.

Several foreign libraries have made computers and word processing equipment available to the public as part of their basic library service.

Special provisions are contributing to the accessibility of library services for the handicapped. The Illinois Regional Library for the Blind and the Physically Handicapped (Chicago, Illinois) designed by architect Stanley Tigerman, has been specially planned to accommodate the total library needs of handicapped individuals. A linear spatial organization which can easily be 'memorized', soft-cornered built-in furniture and a Braille catalogue form part of the library's outfitting.

Man's cultural heritage has been well considered by those who have undertaken some recent library building projects. For example, in Japan over the last five years, considerable effort has been expended to safeguard national treasures in conjunction with the provision of library service facilities. This has been the case with the Imaichi Municipal Library and History—Ethnography Museum (Imaichi) designed by Itu Kamiya and Associates. At the Kanazawa Municipal Library (Kanazawa) designed by Taniguchi and Taniguchi, an historic factory has been preserved and refurbished to house the library's old and rare books collection along with other local cultural materials, while the library at Keio University (Tokyo) designed by Maku and Associates, has been renovated to link a special events annex with a new archives facility.

San Juan Capistrano

Photography: 1984 Peter Aaron/ESTO

3. CONCLUSION

It is impossible to discuss library building design fully without addressing the cultural status of the library in the community. While the need grows to provide the public efficiently and economically with an ever expanding information base, the value of civic image must not be underestimated.

While the term 'super-efficiency' may presuppose a somewhat obsessive regard for the functional mechanisms of library operation, it must also address the integrity of the library as a civic institution. In approaches more recently exhibited by designers and critics, supported by a public outcry over the quality of much contemporary building, it has become clear that library building design has not remained immune to this general crisis. There does appear, however, to be some semblance of a movement to focus on the public library building's 'civic' image.

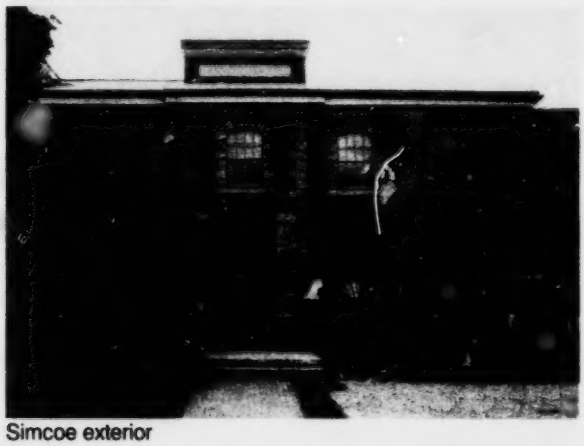
Library boards in Ontario have the good fortune of claiming heir to the Carnegie Foundation's legacy of library buildings. While adequately fulfilling their intended functional requirements at the time, the Carnegie libraries accommodated an appetite for buildings of a monumental character in young, growing Ontario communities. Along with the town hall, court house and post office, the public library was also a reflection of the tastes, ability and aspirations of the community. Civic pride was fundamental to the Carnegie library's form.

However, over the last few decades a multitude of public libraries have been built in apparent indifference to the contribution of a powerful design tradition. In line with the modernization of library service, a new image is gradually replacing the old. Many library projects fell prey to the same movement which swept all facets of building design. The conventional structuring of space became uprooted by a growing preoccupation with functional concerns and quick, cheap building techniques. In the Carnegie library, function issues were clearly addressed but only discretely apparent in form. Such an approach, however, was soon abandoned as functional issues became widely embraced as the essence of building in a new age. A popular formal tradition was largely regarded as obsolete.

What *is* a library? Every library board and every member of the public might potentially propose an alternative answer to such a query. With libraries tending to offer an increasingly diverse variety of programs and services, a clear-cut response to this question does not naturally assert itself. Total library service has displaced the library's traditional image to a considerable extent. Books, while remaining central to library services, are being accommodated alongside audio-visual materials, listening and viewing areas, local history rooms, discussion areas, toy loans, typing rooms, with innumerable options still being considered. It is not difficult to appreciate the complexity of the task which awaits the designer.

However, in Canada and abroad, an overwhelming response to this problem is forthcoming from the design community. San Juan Capistrano, along with Dalton on a far more modest scale, are specific examples of a renewed interest in the restoration of a public presence to library buildings. Slowly, a return to the stylistic facets of library design is being witnessed locally. Dunnville, Markham, St. Lawrence, Taylor Memorial and Unionville Public Library all express a concern for the well being of the library's civic image. Formal planning concerns, entrance articulation and interior and exterior detailing are receiving special attention once more and are also being recognized as essential design challenges. The restoration and adaptation of

Unionville exterior



Simcoe exterior

historic structures, as at Merrickville, Greenwood (Pickering) and Simcoe can be viewed as attempts at restoring a definitive public image to the library. Today library designs have moved from the universal Carnegie library image to one that reflects the cultural past or aspirations of the local community.

Library design will never be immune to the general upheavals associated with developments in architectual design and advances in library organization methods. It is therefore the responsibility of all parties involved in library projects, to ensure that the library is invested with the civic stature it so deserves.

Taylor Memorial, Scarborough

4. ONTARIO PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING STATISTICS 1980-1985

The following tables provide information on Ontario library building projects and renovations undertaken from 1980-1985. The tables group public libraries by population served in a format similar to that used in the publication *Ontario Public Library Statistics* produced by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. It should be noted that *Ontario Public Library Statistics* also provides information on collection sizes, seating and floor space. Updated each year, it may further assist boards in determining their facility needs.

NOTE: A number of library boards that did undertake construction or renovation of facilities are not mentioned in the tables due to late receipt of their survey returns.

Key to the Following Tables

* = Does not include legal fees, purchase of land or landscaping

Reno = Renovation
Relo = Relocation
Add = Addition
Fac = Facility

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
POPULATIONS OF LESS THAN 5001										
Alliston 17 Victoria St. E. Alliston L0M 1A0	4800	New	1982	8838	19600 (5.42)	295224 (81.63)	46840 (12.95)	361664	40.92	Smith & Milne Architects
Almonte Elizabeth Kelly 155 High Street Almonte K0A 1A0	3837	New Relo	1980	4900	21753 (8.03)	226340 (83.57)	22740 (8.40)	270833	55.27	Helmer Associates
Assiginack Box 111 Manitouwaning P0P 1N0	803	New	1983	3000	—	300000 (100.00)	—	300000	100.00	Sawchuk & Peach Assoc.
Barry's Bay P.O. Box 970 Barry's Bay K0J 1B0	1172	Add	1985	2200	658 (0.78)	60600 (72.07)	22830 (27.15)	84088	38.22	Zurakowski Construction Ltd.
Casimir, Jennings & Appleby P.O. Box 66 St. Charles P0M 2W0	1208	Reno	1985	9600	1200 (0.63)	164433 (85.96)	25657 (13.41)	191290	19.93	Bry Co. Engineering & Del-Ax
Collingwood Twp P.O. Box 83 Marsh Street Clarksburg N0H 1J0	2599	Reno Walls Carpet	—	—	—	—	5000 (100.00)	5000	—	—
Deseronto P.O. Box 302 Deseronto K0K 1X0	1766	Reno	1982	1783	4000 (11.20)	28798 (80.60)	2930 (8.20)	35728	20.04	Robert McEwen & Assoc.
Ennismore Twp Ennismore P.O. K0L 1T0	3083	New Relo	1983	4304	15000 (3.70)	360000 (88.89)	30000 (7.41)	405000	94.10	Campfens, Greer, Galloway Architects & Engineers
Front of Escott Township R.R. #2 Mallorytown K0E 1R0	1066	New Reno	1981	3325	12921 (9.20)	103696 (73.82)	23850 (16.98)	140467	42.25	Maclennan Associates Architects

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
POPULATIONS OF LESS THAN 5001										
Gore Bay, Gordon, Barrie Island, Burpee Union P.O. Box 225 Gore Bay P0P 1H0	1474	Reno	1984	—	—	12320 (83.13)	2500 (16.87)	14820	—	—
Kaladar, Anglesea & Effingham R.R. #1, Flinton K0H 1P0	1276	Add	1983	192	—	6000 (100.00)	—	6000	31.25	Floye, McLunkie Construction
Listowel 260 Main Street W. Listowel N4W 1A3	4968	New Reno	1982	125	2133 (11.43)	16530 (88.57)	—	18663	149.30	Hamilton, Kemp
Mara Township Brechin L0K 1B0	3769									
Atherley Branch		Relo Reno Relo	1982	800	—	18500 (90.24)	2000 (9.76)	20500	25.63	Douglas Hamilton
Brechin Branch		Reno	1985	650	—	—	—	—	—	Douglas Hamilton
North Shore P.O. Box 329 Spanish P0P 2A0	1513	New Reno Relo	1980	864	—	8000 (100.00)	—	8000	9.26	—
Port McNicoll P.O. Box 490 Port McNicoll L0K 1R0	1880	New	1982	2000	—	70000 (92.11)	6000 (7.89)	76000	38.00	James Gilaney
Powassan and Dist. Clark St. Powassan P0H 1Z0	4945	New	1982	5040	—	154897 (93.70)	10412 (6.30)	165309	32.80	—
St. Joseph Twp. Richards Landing P0R 1J0	1042	New Reno	1985	1131	2500 (3.76)	59000 (88.72)	5000 (7.52)	66500	58.80	Gugula Smedley Barban
South Dumfries Glen Morris N0B 1W0 Glen Morris Branch	3940	Reno	1985	960	—	3500 (100.00)	—	3500	3.65	—
Terrace Bay P.O. Box 369 Terrace Bay P0T 2W0	2564	New Relo	1981	20000	—	256500 (100.00)	—	256500	12.83	M.M. Dillon Limited
Total %					79765 (3.28)	2144338 (88.25)	205759 (3.28)	2429862		

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
POPULATIONS 5001-15000										
Arnprior 35 Madawaska Arnprior K7S 1R6	5860	Reno	1982	300	—	5000 (100.00)	—	5000	16.67	—
Bloomfield Hallowell Union P.O. Box 9 Bloomfield K0K 1G0	5075	Add	1984	536	80 (0.41)	19301 (99.59)	—	19381	36.16	Brian Hook (student)
Bracebridge 94 Manitoba St. Bracebridge P0B 1C0	9063	New Reno	1984	8699	60367 (9.89)	530014 (86.83)	20000 (3.28)	610381	75.80	Brian K. Chamberlain
Bradford 35 John St. W. Bradford L3Z 2A7	7357	Reno HVAC	1981	1030	—	19725 (83.19)	3987 (16.81)	23712	23.02	—
Brock Twp P.O. Box 208 Sunderland L0C 1H0	9363									
Beaverton Branch		Reno Energy Saving	—	640	—	1730 (16.24)	8920 (83.76)	10650	16.64	—
Cannington Branch		Reno Doors	1980	900	—	15755 (66.08)	8089 (33.92)	23844	26.49	Barbara Dekkerl Don Warner
Sunderland Branch			1985	612	—	5000 (50.00)	5000 (50.00)	10000	16.34	—
Cavan, Millbrook South Monaghan Bailieboro K0L 1B0	5923	New Add Reno	1982	530	—	27423 (91.65)	2498 (8.35)	29921	56.45	Alex Jackson
Dryden 36 Van Horne Ave. Dryden P8N 2A7	6544	Add	1982	2432	—	224748 (100.00)	—	224748	92.41	Mr. E.L. Richter P. Eng.
Dunnville 317 Chestnut Street Dunnville N1A 2H4	11199	New	1983	10524	80690 (9.69)	733543 (88.07)	18629 (2.24)	832862	79.14	
Essa Centennial King Street Angus L0M 1B0	14277	Add	1985	480	—	22000 (100.00)	—	22000	45.83	Twp. of Essa Chief building inspector
Hearst 817 Georges St. Hearst P0L 1N0	5400	Reno Relo	1984	4800	—	—	21230 (100.00)	21230	4.42	—
Lincoln 10 Church St. Beamsville L0R 1B0	14199	Reno Beams	1985	1950	35000 (20.30)	125000 (72.51)	12400 (7.19)	172400	88.41	Jackson, Karp, Ryder

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
POPULATIONS 5001-15000										
Nickel Centre 214 Orell St. Garson P0M 1V0 Garson Branch	11986	Reno Roof	1985	3240	5188 (13.31)	33789 (86.69)	—	38977	12.03	Townend Stefura Baleshta & Nicholls
Perth & District Union 30 Herriott St. Perth K7H 1T2	12500	New	1981	11132	39230 (5.36)	608281 (83.14)	84104 (11.50)	731615	65.72	Craig, Kohler, Dickey & Edmundson
Petawawa Village & Twp Union 16 Civic Centre Road Petawawa K8H 2C9	12970	New Reno	1982	5920	20650 (7.74)	211362 (79.22)	34778 (13.04)	266790	45.07	Greer Galloway & Associates
Rideau/Manotick Box 430 Manotick K0A 2N0	9229	New Relo	1982	5593	31849 (8.09)	332688 (84.53)	29030 (7.38)	393567	70.37	Pye & Richards
Scugog/Memorial 231 Water Street Port Perry L0B 1N0	13808	New Relo	1982	6649	32436 (8.52)	294922 (77.48)	53302 (14.00)	380660	57.25	Sirlin & Giller
Simcoe 46 Colborne St. S. Simcoe N3Y 4H3	14166	New Reno	1985	24856	114471 (8.13)	1238470 (87.95)	55191 (3.92)	1408132	56.65	C.A. Ventin Architect
Smith Twp. P.O. Box 68 Bridgenorth K0L 1H0	7700	Reno	1983	600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vespra Township Midhurst L0L 1X0		Add	1981	225	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Carleton Twp. Constance & Buckham's Bay P.O. Box 220 Carp K0A 1L0	10121	New	1983	325	—	1000	—	1000	—	—
Total %					419961 (8.03)	4449751 (85.14)	357158 (6.83)	5226870		

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
POPULATIONS 15001-30000										
Caledon P.O. Box 788 Bolton L0P 1A0	26587									
Albion Bolton Branch		New Relo	1983	7000	20925 (3.72)	496000 (88.27)	45000 (8.01)	561925	80.28	Stark/Temporale
Inglewood Branch		New	1983	930	150 (0.33)	39000 (84.51)	7000 (15.16)	46150	49.62	—
Cumberland Twp P.O. Box 239 Navan K0A 2S0 Dunning-Foubert Branch	25000	Reno Energy Saving Fire Safety	1981	2100	4521 (3.73)	102088 (84.33)	14454 (11.94)	121063	57.65	Ala-Kantti Associates
Fort Erie Centennial 136 Gilmore Rd. Fort Erie L2A 2M1	24136	New Reno	1981	14400	67977 (8.93)	612547 (80.43)	81099 (10.64)	761623	52.89	Mr. Trevor P. Garwood Jones Architect
Orillia 36 Mississauga St. W. Orillia L3V 3A6	24036	New Reno	1980	2432	37183 (14.48)	210424 (81.96)	9124 (3.56)	256731	105.56	Meeks Klausen Servage & Walker
Sidney Twp 1 Haig St. Batavia K0K 1E0 Bayside Branch	15616	Reno	1984	2410	—	15425 (60.57)	10040 (39.43)	25465	10.57	—
Thorold 14 Ormond St. N. Thorold L2V 1Y8	15902	New Reno	1983	12000	33112 (6.56)	413900 (82.02)	57633 (11.42)	504645	42.05	Williams, Woodruff & Elmes
Valley East Box 700 Val Caron P0M 3A0 Hanmer Branch	19900	Reno Post Office	1980	1248	2841 (5.75)	27429 (55.56)	19100 (38.69)	49370	39.56	Townend Stefura & Baleshta
Total %					166709 (7.16)	1916813 (82.37)	243450 (10.46)	2326972		

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
POPULATIONS 30001-50000										
Belleville 223 Pinnacle St. Belleville K8N 3A7	35351	Reno Roof	1985	6199	5326 (9.09)	53257 (90.91)	—	58583	9.45	Mr. Nic Lamboy
Cornwall Box 939 Cornwall K6H 5V1	45906									
Anne Nyland Branch		New	1983	1500	8750 (12.19)	63049 (87.81)	—	71799	47.87	M.S. Thompson & Associates
Fitzpatrick Branch		New	1982	1500	2000 (3.51)	55060 (96.49)	—	57060	38.04	M.S. Thompson & Associates
Halton Hills 9 Church Street Georgetown L7G 2A3	34616	New Reno	1981	14057	49238 (6.49)	615795 (81.16)	93675 (12.35)	758708	53.97	Keith H. Wagland
Pickering Box 368 Pickering L1V 2R6 Greenwood Deposit Station	38799	Reno	1980	1500	8000 (6.57)	88048 (72.34)	25665 (21.09)	121713	81.14	Lett/Smith Architects
Richmond Hill 24 Wright St. Richmond Hill L4C 4A1 Richvale Branch	38488	New Relo	1983	8500	74095 (9.02)	666593 (81.12)	81017 (9.86)	821705	96.67	Phillip H. Carter
Vaughan Merino Rd. Maple L0J 1E0	36815									
Gallanough Branch		Reno Handi-capped Fac.	1983	—	17075 (9.10)	170635 (90.90)	—	187710	—	Dennis Bowman
Woodbridge Branch		New	1981	10000	69110 (8.26)	675000 (80.72)	92140 (11.02)	836250	83.63	Young & Wright
Welland 140 King St. Welland L3C 3J3 Northwest Branch	45831	New Reno	1984	1248	9433 (9.44)	85754 (85.84)	4708 (4.72)	99895	80.04	Louis S. Macie
Total %					243027 (8.06)	2473191 (82.07)	297205 (9.86)	3013423		

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
POPULATIONS 50001-100000										
Cambridge 20 Grand Ave. N. Cambridge N3C 2K6 Hespeler Branch	79155	Reno	1984	3920	15940 (10.25)	134592 (86.58)	4920 (3.17)	155452	39.66	Mr. Trevor P. Garwood Jones, Architect
Niagara Falls 4848 Victoria St. Niagara Falls L2G 4C5 Chippawa Branch	70563	New Reno	1984	5487	14208 (6.41)	160423 (72.38)	47000 (21.21)	221631	40.39	Chapman Murray & Associates
North Bay 271 Worthington E. North Bay P1B 1H1	51000	New Reno	1982	10100	51435 (7.68)	565089 (84.40)	53000 (7.92)	669524	66.29	Trevor Bywater
Oakville 120 Navy Street Oakville L6J 2Z4	84000	New Reno	1984	39979	170000 (8.95)	1615056 (85.00)	114944 (6.05)	1900000	47.52	Shore Tilbe Henschel Irwin Peters
Sault Ste. Marie Centennial 50 East St. Sault Ste. Marie P6A 3C3	83000	Reno Handi- capped Elevator	1981	—	8450 (6.92)	70400 (57.68)	43200 (35.40)	122050	—	Gugula, Smedley, Barban
Plaza Branch		Reno	1981	1209	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steelton Branch		Reno	1984	7032	21365 (9.49)	165719 (73.65)	37939 (16.86)	225023	32.00	Mr. Perry Short
Waterloo 35 Albert St. Waterloo N2L 5E2	60084	Reno	1981	416	6000 (11.65)	43513 (84.47)	2000 (3.88)	51513	123.83	Horton & Ball
Total %					287398 (8.59)	2754792 (82.35)	303003 (9.05)	3345193		

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
POPULATIONS 100000-250000										
Brampton 65 Queen St. E. Brampton L6W 3L6 Cyril Clark Branch	154981	New	1985	11900	95047 (5.29)	1500000 (83.56)	200000 (11.15)	1795047	150.84	Robert J. Posliff
Thunder Bay 285 Red River Rd. Thunder Bay P7B 1A9	111000									
Brodie Branch		Reno	—	20000	21047 (6.60)	223419 (70.03)	74550 (23.37)	319016	15.95	Fraser & Browne Architects
Victoriaville Mall Branch		Relo	1981	5900	22544 (9.83)	146515 (63.87)	60320 (26.30)	229379	38.88	Fraser & Browne Architects
Weston Branch		New	1982	11944	90860 (10.02)	699637 (77.16)	116288 (12.82)	906785	75.92	Dunlop Farrow Aitken
Total %					229498 (7.06)	2569571 (79.05)	451158 (13.88)	3250227		

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
POPULATIONS OVER 250000										
Etobicoke Box 501 Etobicoke M9C 5G1	296767									
Alderwood Branch		Reno	1983	7607	— —	51851 (81.40)	11849 (18.60)	63700	8.37	—
Richview Branch		Reno	1984	41480	49010 (9.25)	416850 (78.68)	63945 (12.07)	529805	12.77	Stinson, Montgomery & Sisam
Hamilton 55 York Blvd. Hamilton, Ont. L8R 3K1	306102									
Barton Branch		Reno Handi-capped Fac.	1984	—	1200 (7.71)	14363 (92.29)	—	15563	—	Souter, Lenz Taylor
Concession Branch		Reno Handi-capped Fac.	1983	—	2000 (9.46)	19149 (90.54)	—	21149	—	Souter, Lenz, Taylor

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
POPULATIONS OVER 250000 continued										
Kenilworth Branch		Reno Handi-capped Fac.	1984	—	6800 (6.19)	103040 (93.81)	—	109840	—	Souter, Lenz Taylor
Locke Branch		Reno Handi-capped Fac.	1984	—	1400 (8.08)	15936 (91.92)	—	17336	—	Souter, Lenz, Taylor
Terryberry Branch		Reno Handi-capped Fac.	1984	—	1400 (9.64)	13119 (90.36)	—	14519	—	Souter, Lenz, Taylor
Westdale Branch		Reno Handi-capped Fac.	1984	—	1400 (7.60)	17031 (92.40)	—	18431	—	Souter, Lenz, Taylor
London 305 Queens Ave. London, Ont. N6B 3L7	266319									
E.S. Beacock Branch		New	1982	12560	44896 (6.17)	606908 (83.36)	76272 (10.47)	728076	57.97	David Stevens & Associates
Byron Branch		Reno Roof	1983	—	3859 (7.42)	48159 (92.58)	—	52018	—	David C. Stevens & Associates
Main		Reno Roof Windows Handi-capped Fac.	1984	97000	39285 (6.75)	403456 (69.31)	139374 (23.94)	582115	6.00	David Stevens & Associates
Westmount Branch		New	1980	4475	150 (0.56)	—	26720 (99.44)	26870	6.00	Leonard Dickson Architects
Westown Branch		Relo	1984	5496	—	—	48248 (100.00)	48248	8.78	—
Ottawa 120 Metcalfe St. Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5M2	303144									
Ottawa/South		New Elev. Washrooms	1985	2000	36000 (6.06)	558000 (93.94)	—	594000	297.00	S.A. Stefanison
Rideau Branch		Reno Handi-capped Fac.	1982	—	8433 (5.26)	98355 (61.36)	53500 (33.38)	160288	—	S.A. Stefanison
West Branch		Reno	1982	5001	22819 (6.92)	306926 (93.08)	—	329745	65.94	S.A. Stefanison

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
POPULATIONS OVER 250000 continued										
Scarborough 1076 Ellesmere Rd. Scarborough M1P 4P4	435980									
Agincourt Branch		Relo	1982	—	—	—	55214 (100.00)	55214	—	Scarborough Public Library Board
Cedarbrae Dist. Branch		New Reno	1983	26179	86434 (11.59)	547137 (73.36)	112286 (15.05)	745857	28.49	Moffatt & Kinoshita
Eglinton Square Branch		New Relo	1983	4713	—	—	132743 (100.00)	132743	28.17	—
Maryvale Branch		New	1982	2819	—	47303	—	47303	16.78	Scarborough Public Library Board
Port Union Branch		New Relo	1984	5003	—	505990 (91.01)	50000 (8.99)	555990	111.13	Ernest Annan
Taylor Neighbourhood		New	1985	5000	57600 (8.19)	571100 (81.24)	74300 (10.57)	703000	140.60	A.M. Ingleson Associates
Toronto 40 Orchard View Blvd. Toronto M4R 1B9	614763									
Beaches		New Reno	1980	6717	46845 (9.84)	382135 (80.27)	47100 (9.89)	476080	70.88	Stinson, Montgomery, Sisam Architects
College-Shaw		New	1983	8119	65000 (10.79)	447500 (74.27)	90000 (14.94)	602500	74.21	Tsow Pollard
Deer Park		Reno Lights Shelves	1981	13200	34388 (8.99)	260000 (67.99)	88000 (23.02)	382388	28.97	Shore Tilbe Henschel Irwin Peters
Gerrard/Ashdale		New Reno	1983	1425	12200 (8.65)	128824 (91.35)	—	141024	98.96	Karl Stevens & Associates
Locke		Reno Energy Saving	1983	11319	33346 (8.13)	314000 (76.52)	63000 (15.35)	410346	36.25	Stinson, Montgomery Sisam, Architects
Pape-Danforth		Reno Handi- capped Fac.	1983	9110	17966 (9.09)	150561 (76.18)	29100 (14.73)	197627	21.69	William Woodworth
Parkdale		Reno Windows	1980	9921	3550 (8.19)	25976 (59.91)	13830 (31.90)	43356	4.37	Philip Carter Architect
Perth-Dupont		New Reno	1983	3267	—	176693 (100.00)	—	176693	54.08	William Woodworth

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
POPULATIONS OVER 250000 continued										
St. Clair/Silverthorne		New Relo	1981	5547	14968 (11.79)	93000 (73.25)	19000 (14.96)	126968	22.89	George Baird Architect
St. Lawrence		New	1982	5067	29250 (7.09)	313500 (75.95)	70000 (16.96)	412750	81.46	Philip Carter
Toronto/Main		Reno Handi-capped Elevator	1985	2150	21000 (8.68)	209751 (86.72)	11115 (4.60)	241866	112.50	Klein & Taylor
Total					641199	6846613	1275596	8763408		
%					(7.32)	(78.13)	(14.55)			

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
COUNTY LIBRARIES										
Frontenac County 130 Days Rd. Kingston	53084	New Add Relo	1985	1600	—	128900 (100.00)	—	128900	80.56	Mr. Robin Chubb
Princess Anne		Reno Relo	1982	845	—	23295 (90.31)	2500 (9.69)	25795	30.53	Harrowsmith Construction
Storrington		New Relo Reno	1983	580	—	29000 (87.88)	4000 (12.12)	33000	56.90	Cupido Construction Limited
Wolfe Island Twp.		New Reno	1984	1200	—	—	6500 (100.00)	6500	5.42	—
Haliburton County Box 190 Haliburton, Ont.	11117	New Relo	1983	1250	3500 (6.93)	42000 (83.17)	5000 (9.90)	50500	40.40	Greer Galloway & Associates
Minden		New	1981	3100	—	80000 (100.00)	—	80000	25.81	Dennis Bryers/Brian Mulholand
Huron County 66 Waterloo St. S. Goderich, Ont. N7A 4A4 Huron County HQ.	55913	New	1980	—	5670 (4.68)	89697 (73.97)	25895 (21.35)	121262	—	Snider Reichard & March
Goderich 52 Montreal Street		Reno Energy Saving Fire Safety	1984	8000	3500 (5.56)	5950 (9.44)	53550 (85.00)	63000	7.88	Hill & Borgal Associates
Lennox & Addington Co. 37 Dundas St. W. Napanee, Ont. Stella Branch	30490	Reno	1985	66	—	1040 (35.99)	1850 (64.01)	2890	43.79	—

LIBRARY	POP SER'D	CONST TYPE	YEAR COMP	TOT SQ. FT.	ARCH'S FEES	CONST COST	EQUIP COST	*TOTAL COSTS	COST PER SQ. FT.	ARCHITECTS/ENGINEERS CONTRACTORS
COUNTY LIBRARIES continued										
Middlesex County 11 St. John's Drive Arva, Ont. N0M 1C0	50892									
Beechwood		Relo	1985	692	—	—	4888 (100.00)	4888	7.06	—
Glencoe		Reno	1983	215	—	—	1238 (100.00)	1238	5.76	—
Lucan		Add Reno	1982	380	—	—	7159 (100.00)	7159	18.84	—
Mount-Brydges		New	1984	1116	—	—	4702 (100.00)	4702	4.21	Spriet Associates
Oxford County 93 Graham St. Woodstock, Ont.	47874									
Mount Elgin		New	1982	700	—	—	6000 (100.00)	6000	8.57	—
Otterville		Relo	—	—	—	—	10000 (100.00)	10000	—	—
Waterloo Regional Municipality 20 Erb St. W. 4th Floor Waterloo, Ont. N2J 4G7	38714									
Baden		New	1983	1467	1558 (2.26)	61382 (89.04)	6000 (8.70)	68940	46.99	Ross Steckley
St. Clements		Reno	1980	1200	—	9965 (71.36)	4000 (28.64)	13965	11.64	Conrad Rupnow/Jim Brenner
Wentworth County 69 Sanders Blvd. Hamilton, Ont. L8S 3J8	86374									
Ancaster		Add Reno	1985	7600	—	—	80000 (100.00)	80000	10.52	Souter, Lenz and Taylor
Binbrook		New Relo	1982	2825	6963 (3.70)	160500 (85.39)	20500 (10.91)	187963	66.54	Trevor P. Garwood-Jones
Mount Albion		New Relo	1982	3100	—	—	13600 (100.00)	13600	43.87	Haverty & Rankin
Sheffield		New Relo	1984	1300	—	59900 (82.45)	12750 (17.55)	72650	55.88	Niagara Relocatable Bldgs.
Total %					21191 (2.16)	691629 (70.36)	270132 (27.48)	982952		

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

Lily Munro
Minister

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